

content to accept authority, or tread in ways marked out for it. The study of the Scriptures turned his mind to the Apostolic Age of the Church. In addition, at Brescia he was in the centre of two influences: the study of Roman Law which, once the Pandects of Justinian had been rediscovered, became a passion in Lombardy, and the ideals of the Patarini, who had once been as powerful in Brescia as in Milan. From the one his mind gained a secularist colouring, he became impressed with the need of making a bulwark of the temporal power against the ecclesiastical; the second confirmed him in the belief that the evils of the Church were to be healed by the taking away of all worldly power from Pope, bishops, priests, and monks. A man of fearless and inspired character, he began to preach to that effect openly in Brescia; and the weight which his ascetic habits, his eloquence, and enthusiasm gave to doctrines which were naturally favourable to the communal principle won him in his native city the authority almost of a Savonarola.

In 1132, Innocent II. appointed a certain Mainfred Bishop of Brescia, but the latter was unable to keep his footing in the city where Arnold was

supreme, and it was not till the Lateran Council of 1139 that Mainfred was able to secure the overthrow of the preacher, who was deprived of his office and expelled from Italy until such time as the Pope might think fit to allow his return. He returned again to France, and became once more